## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Paris Tranquil, with the Revolutionists Irritable and Sullen.

Napoleon in Uniform as Head of the Army.

The Alabama Claims, the Church Question and Irish Radicalism in the British Parliament

Turkey and Egypt --- The Cloud in the East.

FRANCE.

The Radical Revolutionary Excitement in Parls-Condition of the City Yesterday

PARIS, Feb. 10-Noon. There was considerable excitement among the people during yesterday and last evening. The police were active, dispersing crowds here and there, but no outbreaks occurred. Many arrests

The military was also out in force, but its services were not ceaded. By two o'clock this morning the streets were

perfectly tranquil. Quiet Maintained. PARIS, Feb. 10-5 P. M.

nearly as quiet as usual, and at this hour the city is

The city is still quiet.

Armed police are patrolling the quarter lately occupied by the rioters.

PANIS. Feb. 10-5 P. M.
The vigitance of the government authorities is by no means abated. Troops are near at hand which

can be concentrated at a given point at the shortest A "Red" Leader "Wanted." PARIS, Feb. 10-4 P. M.
Gustave Flourens has not yet been arrested. He is

Capital Agoinst Riot-How the Bullionists

Reply to Revolution. The amount of bullion in the Bank of France has increased 1,600,000f. during the week.

The Radical Press. PARIS, Feb. 10, 1870. The journal La Misère has been seized and its

director arested. The Effect at the Tulleries. PARIS, Feb. 10-5 P. M. The grand ball at the Tulleries, announced for last

Napoleon as Head of the Army. PARIS, Feb. 10-8 P. M. It is reported that at the beginning of the present trouble the Emperor and his staff, in full uniform, were prepared, if the riot became an insurrection,

evening, was postponed on account of the disorders.

to join the troops. Latest Reports from Paris-Quiet, but Discontented.

PARIS, Feb. 10-8 P. M. The city is tranquil. There is a strong feeling of excitement under the

surface; but the ample precautions of the government prevent any manifestation of disorder.

Legislative Debate-Charges of Imperialistic PARIS. Feb. 10, 1870.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. Maurice Richard, Minister of Fine Arts, in answer to an interpellation regarding certain documents missing from the of Napoleon I, were missing, but they were in such hands that he would take the responsibility of leav-M. Keratry was dissatisfied with the explanation.

and charged that "the present Cabinet was no longer a parliamentary ministry, but belonged to

For this the Deputy was called to order, but co tinued, declaring that it would be better to have ten archives for the documents, asserting "that the present Napoleon sought to corrupt the leaders of the

The President here interrupted M. Keratry, and retused to allow him to proceed with his remarks.

The Mission to Washington. PARIS, Feb. 10, 1870. The report that M. Prevost Paradol is to go to Washington as Minister of France is contradicted.

ENGLAND.

Parliamoutary Debates-The Alabama Claims Before the Lords-City Railroads Exten-LONDON, Feb. 10, 1870.

In the House of Lords to day Lord Redesdale, chairman of the committee, said bills were pending for the construction of twenty-four street railways with an aggregate length of 145 miles. Of these oids seven related to lines to be authorized in the streets of London. He advised that an official inquiry be made on this subject.

The Earl of Knaperley promised that the government would make an investigation.

The Earl of Kimberley submitted correspondence between England and the United States on the subtect of the Alabama claims, and the House ad-

The House of Commons on Church Prerogn tives-Postal Telegraphs-O'Donovan Ros

In the Bouse of Commons to-day Mr. Beaumont gare notice of the introduction of a bill to relieve the bighops from attendance at the sittings of the Monse of Lords. The Marquis of Hartington, the Postmaster Gene-

rai, explained that the confusion in the telegraphic service was due to the inexpenence of the new employes, the bad state-of the weather and the sudden increase of business. He implored the public to have patience, as the trouble was temporary. Mr. Gladstone moved that as O'Donovan Rossa

could not under the law take a seat in the House of Commons a new writ of election be issued for Tip-

Mr. Heary Matthews, member for Dungaryan, onposed the motion.

The Solicitor General, admitting that Rossa's crime was not treason, said that nevertheless attainder strached, and therefore the motion was within the movers of the House. Mr. Jobnston made a speech against the mouton.

Mr. Cathorne Hardy argued that If Rossa was a member of the House he would be liable to exputstop. The course of the government in this case would therefore have his support.

Sir Roundell Palmer concurred in the opinion ecpressed by the Sollettor General. After speeches against the motion from Messra

Pleuverie and Gregory a vote was taxen, with the following result:--

misconception of his powers. He said instructions had been forwarded to the Governor.

House adjourned.
The shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railroad Government Debt Interest-Telegraph fovestments-Emigration-The Navy-Revenue

LONDON Feb. 10 1870 A bill has been prepared, which will be submitted to Parliament at an early day, for making the interest on the consols payable quarterly.

There is an active speculation in telegraph shares

n commercial quarters. The London Times this morning opposes the government proposition for promoting emigration to Canada

steamers at Lioyd's at the close of February. The government has declined to promise a reduction in the tobacco duties, as requested by a delega-tion which had an interview with the Chancellor of

the Excuequer.

SPAIN.

Peace with the South American Republica MADRID, Peb. 10, 1870.

The government has sent authority to the Spanish Minister at Washington to make treaties of peace with the republics of South America.

ROME

The Infallibility Question-French Opinion-

The Ecumenical Council is deluged with petitions ROME, Feb. 10, 1870. from the Gallican clergy favoring the dogma of papal infallibility. Foreign Newspaper Comment.

Copies of the Gazette d'Augsbourg, containing a

draft of the canon of papal infallibility, with comments thereon, were seized and configurated at the

TURKEY. A Claims Bill from Egypt-The Cloud in the

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10, 1870. Ismali Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt, has sent to the Sublime Porte the bill for the construction of the iron-clads which he ha shad built, and which it was just stipulated he should surrender to the Porte, but still detains the vessels.

Viceregal Surrender.

London, Feb. 10, 1870.
The Viceroy of Egypt has concluded to send his iron-clads to Constantinople, but will withhold the rifles manufactured for him in Europe.

CUBA.

Valmaseda at Manzanillo En Route for Bayamo-The Casino Espanol on the Recent Assassination of an American.
HAVANA, Feb. 10, 1870.

Late advices from the Eastern Department have been received. Count Valmaseda arrived at Manzanillo on the 5th inst., and would leave for Bayamo, but at what time it was uncertain.

The Casino Español, representing the wealthy and prominent Spaniards of Havana, has issued a document protesting against the vile, unwarrantable and criminal assassination of Isaac Greenwaldth. A

RED RIVER.

Mass Meeting at Fort Garry-Letters from Governor Young and Earl Granville-Regret of the Imperial Government at the Course of the Insurgents.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10, 1870. At a mass meeting held at Fort Garry, Winnipeg, on the 21st uit., a letter was read from Sir John Young, Governor General of the New Dominion, in

Young, Governor General of the New Dominion, in which he says:—"The people may rely upon it that respect and protection will be extended to the different religious persuasions; that titles to jevery description of property will be guarded, and that all franchises that have existed or which the people may prove themselves qualified to exercise shall be duly continued or liberally conferred."

A message from Earl Granville to Sir John Young was also read to the effect that "the Queen had heard, with surprise and regres, that certain misguided persons had banded themselves together to oppose by force the entrance of the Lieutenant Governor into our territory at Red river. Her Majesty does not mistrust the loyalty of her subjects in the settlement, and can only ascribe to misunderstanding and misrepresentations their opposition to the change so plandy for their advantage. She relies on your government to explain misunderstanding and conciliate the good will of the people of the Red Type. The desagten concludes. river." The despatch concludes, "the Queen expects from her representative that, as he will always be ready to receive well-founded grievances, so will be be ready to exercise all power and authority she has entrusted to him in support of order and the suppression of unlawful disturbances."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Presbyterian Reunion in San Francisco Seizure for Infraction of Revenue Laws. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10, 1870.

A reunion of the clergymen, elders and members of the Presbyterian Church was held last evening in commemoration of the union of the Old and New Schools. Rev. Drs. Scudder, Scott and othersparti

Schools. Rev. Drs. Scudder, Scott and othersiparticipated.
Dr. Scott's congregation has purchased the St. James church edilice.
The ship Washington Libby, which lately arrived at this port from Callao, has been seized for infringing upon the Custom House regulations.
Resolutions have been introduced in the Legislature instructing the California delegation in Congress to urge the repeal of the present internal revenue law, or such modification of the same as shall exempt fruit distillers from its provisions as applied to mait and grain distillers.

LOUISIANA.

Lurge Fire and Loss of Life in New Orleans-Serious Shooting Affray-Two Policemen

NEW OBLEANS, Feb. 10, 1870. Two cotton pickeries-Kehlinger's and Collins'were burned to-day. The loss was \$100,000. Charles Merrifield perished in the flames.

Two policemen were dangerously shot to-day by a Another policeman then shot the negro, seriously wounding him.

Private despatches report the destruction by fire of the business portion of the town of Port Gibson, Miss. The Post Office and hotel were among the buildings destroyed.

VIRGINIA.

The Legislature-Adverse Report on Ratifying the Constitutional Amendments-Elec tion of State Officers.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10, 1870. in the Legislature to-day the House Judiciary Committee reported adversely to a resolution re-ferred to it at the prief session in October last, pro-posing the ratification of the fourteenth and fit-teenth amendments to the constitution of the United

James McDonald was elected Secretary of State, within F. Taylor, First Auditor.

An excursion party of twenty gentlemen, including the following members of Congress, arrived here this alternoon:—Messrs. Winans, of Ohio; Fisher, of New York; Woodward, of Pennsylvania; Spink, of Dacotah, and Booker, of Virginia. They came from Washington.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON. Feb. 10—2 P. M.—Consols for money, \$25; for the account, \$25; United states ave-twenty bonds, \$7 for the old issue of 1865. Stocks steady. Himois Central, \$115.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Feb. 10.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 73f. 45c.
FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Feb. 10.—United States five-twenty bonds closed quiet.
Liverrool. Cotton Market.—Liverrool, Feb. 10—11 A. M.—The cotton market opened quiet and steady. Midding uplands, \$115d.; midding Orleans, \$115a. a \$115d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bates.

10,000 baies.

HAYRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Feb. 10.—Cotton closed quiet on the spot and adoat.

LIVERPOOL BERADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10—2 P. M.—Wheat, 7s. 4d. per cental for No. 2 red Western. Corn, 26s. 6d, per quarter for European.

Notice was given of a bill providing for a reorganitation of the mint and making the Chancellor of the Exchequer ex offsio master of the mint.

Mr. Monsell, Under Secretary for the Colonies, referred to the Red River disturbances, and attributed the opposition there to Governor McDougall to his

WASHINGTON.

Excitement in the National Bear Garden.

GENERAL BUTLER AND "SHOO, FLY."

A Revolutionary Soldier on the Floor of the House.

Bitter Debate Between Radical Senators.

The National Bear Garden-Encounter Be-tween Dawes and Butler-Susset Cox Pitches Into the Essex Statesman-Ludierous Scene "Shoo, Fly"-The New Yorker Worsted.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, seems destined to divide with General Butler the honor of leading the republican side of the House of Representatives. charged his own party with extravagance and ulsregard of public interests, gave him a prominence before the people which no other republican Congressman has attained; and his subsequent career has fully established the expectations which the conservative portion of the masses formed of him. General Butler, who constituted numself the chainpion of the administration, and as such sought to overthrow the statements of Dawes, to-day met another defeat at the hands of his colleague. Mr. Dawes' legislative appropriation oill proposes to cut down the salaries of a number of officers belonging to the Capitol police. Several members, including Mr. Butler thought this an exhibition of very small economy, but Mr. Dawes reminded the Essex statesman how s year ago he favored abolishing the Capitol police force altogether, whereas now he occupied the oppo site side of the question. Mr. Dawes, referring to Butler's opposition to every proposed reduction of public expenditure, intimated that he (Butler) would not be satisfied one way or the other and did not want to be, preserring to fight every question

Butler was squelched, but only for a moment, for

when the next clause in the bill was proposed—that giving \$1,500,000 for pay and mileage of members— Ben was up again and threw a regular bompshel into the House by proposing to cut off one-third of the amount, and not to allow one cent of the remaining two-thirds to be applied to the payment of mileage. This was substantially abolishing mileage for the next session. Butler pre tended to be very much in earnest, and, shrugging up his shoulders, he exclaimed, "I would like to have a little economy in this thing, if I am allowed to do so !" This was striking Congress in a tender spot-taking away the largest perquisite of members. They dared not oppose the saving of half a million dollars, although it came out of their own pockets, and their countenances were a look of blank despair. Some few, however, had the courage to speak out, and among them was Sunset Cox, of New York, who, in his lively style, commenced to cut up the Dutch Gap hero, defending him, in a fearfully sarcastic manner, against the attacks of his republican assallants. Everybody enjoyed the scene. save Butler himself, who, during Cox's remarks, eyed him closely, and the moment he closed rose to reply. There was general stillness throughout the se, and expectation was on tiptoe to hear what Butler would say in response to his assailants, and particularly Cox. Ben rose to the might of the occaion. He was brief, but pointed. He said something about the meanness of men who were in the habit of insinuating things against him which they dare not openly charge, but as for the gentleman from New York, Mr. Cox, the only way little noy in the country was familiar with and which was played by all the hand organs in town. He would only say to Mr. Cox (and here he waved his hand as if driving away a mosquito, "Shoo, ny; don't bodder me!" The House was in a roar in a moment, and the hilarity continued for some time, despite the efforts of the Speaker to restore order. The hit was most palpable and was the only reply calculated to have the slightest effect under the cir cumstances. Cox did not relish the joke-it turned the tables sgainst him completely. He became furious and endeavored to say something bitter about Butler, going so far as to call him "a bad man." His remarks were very personal and are condemned to-night by all who listened to them. The result of the whole debate was another victory for Dawes, the appropriation of \$1,500,000 being

Imprisonment of Americans in Great Britain Fernando Wood made a strong speech to-day in favor of the resolution calling upon the President for information relative to the imprisonment of Americans in Great Britain. Mr. Wood criticised the foreign policy of the administration and denounced it as weak and vacillating. He spoke warmly in favor of the Fenians and eulogized the conduct of the irish in this country. Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, who is a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, made a speech in favor of the resolution and accused Willard, of Vermont, who opposed the resolution, as a sympathizer with Great Britain. The esolution went over upon the expiration of the morning hour.

The Gold Conspiracy Investigation. General Horace Porter, the President's private sec retary, and Catherwood, Corbin's son-in-law, were before the Banking and Currency Committee to-day. General Porter, it is stated, denied all the statements made by Fisk, Jr., with regard to his having been interested in speculations in gold and bonds. He stated that he had received a letter informing him that certain parties in New York had bought gold for him, to which he replied that he had not authortzed any such purchase and had no money to go into any speculations. He denied any knowledge of certain presents which a former witness had testified were received at the White House last September. Catherwood's testimony was similar in many respects to Corbin's He was questioned as to his connection with the gold ring, but nothing new was elicited.

Lobbying to Defeat the Postal Telegraph Bill. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is here for the purpose of de feating the efforts of C. C. Washburn and select committee to get a bill through for the establishment of a postal telegraph. Orion, it is said, is organizing a General Butler's Bill for the Removal of Dis-

abilities.
The bill reported by Representative Butler from

the Committee on Reconstruction to-day, and recommitted, provides for the removal of political disabilities because of acts committed during the late rebellion. A person destring to avail himself of the provisions of the bill may petition to court, in the State or recritory in which he lives, giving particular description of the acts done by him against the government, and declaring he intends hereafter to act and conduct himself as a loyal citizen of the United States. He is required to pray to be restored to his rights and all he has lost by his wrongful conduct. Public notice is to be given that a hearing will be had on proving his statement by witnesses. The court shall issue a certificate restoring him to all his rights. thus removing his disabilities. False swearing is to be punished as in perjury cases. The removal of disabilities is not to affect property lost, captured or destroyed by the army of the United States.

Executive Neminations.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day :- Charles Clayton, to be Surveyor of the Cusoms of san Francisco; Samuel Guthrle, Supervising Inspector for the First district.

The Western Whiskey Interest. The Ways and Means Committee heard a large delegation this morning representing the whisker interest of Western Pennsylvania, Rye, Kentucky, Bourbon and Tennessee. The Robinson county delegation state that there are 13,000,000 gallons of whiskey in bond, which will not be ready for market ander two or three years, and that its withdrawal

and the payment of the tax, as provided b, the present law, would involve serious loss, and, in many instances, ruin to owners. The delegation un veil that the time for withdrawal be made three year. nstead of one year. The arguments of the delegation seemed to impress the committee favorably.

A Soldier of the Revolution on the Floor of the House-A Hero of Two Wars Petition-

the Revolution, called at the Executive Mansion today to pay his respects to the President. He was received with much cordialty by the President, who questioned him concerning his history and invited im to remain for lunch. The old gentleman declined. because, he said, he was anxious to see Congress in session. The President ordered Mr. H. L. Fox, one of the messengers at the White House, to proceed with Mr. Kitts to the Capitol, and to remain with him while he staid there. Upon reaching the Capitol he was taken on the floor of the House, General Banks stating who he was and asking that the privilege of the floor be granted him. He occupied Horace Maynard's seat, immediately in front of the Spearer's desk, and received the congratulations of the members, who flocked around him in large numbers and questioned him about his age and the leading events of his life. Mr. Kitts was born in Bedford county, Pa., in 1762, and is therefore in his 108th year. He served in the American army during the Revolutionary war, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. In the battle preceding the surrender Mr. Kitts was struck in the back of the head with a spent muskes ball, and the indentation which it made is still visible. The old man points to this scar with considerable pride, and is quite garrulous about the circumstances under which he received the wound too old to enter the service as a soldier, but he wen many interesting stories of the narrow escapes he had from being taken prisoner by the enemy's scouts. On one occasion he was forced to leave his horses and take to the woods, so closely was he pur sued. He was the bearer of important despatches which he succeeded in carrying safely through. being asked if he could read Mr. Kitta replied that When he was a boy, he said. there was very little reading done, and even if he had learned to read it would be of no use to eyesight falled him. Although entitled to a pension both as a soldier of the Revolution and of 1812, he has never applied to Congress for it. He says until about seven years ago he had no occasion to seek ald from the government, because he was able to take care of himself. He thought the government had enough soldiers who fought in the rebellion to penfought under Washington now. The old man is unable to do anything, and he asks a pension. He said he didn't expect to remain long upon the rolls, and all he would draw out of the treasury would not be much. He has neither children nor grandchildren living, and when asked if he had any relatives he replied, "No; I am the last of the stock." General Banks and Mr. Ingersoil, of Illinois, started an impromptu subscription for the old man among the members of the House. The entire amount realized was eighty dollars, twenty of which General Banks gave himself. This is rather a small contribution among so many men, but some allowwhich the House is just now laboring. General Banks will look after the old man's petition for a pension, and there is reason to believe he will get it Tax on Sales by Commission-Important

Revenue Decision.

The following letter has been addressed by Commissioner Delano to Supervisor Williams at La-

missioner Delano to Supervisor Wilhams at Lafayette, Ind.:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, Fob. 3, 170. 5

SIR—I have received your letter of the 20th uit, in which you inquire if, under the construction of the sixty-inith section of the act of July 20, 1863, relating to dealers in leaf to-bacco, as given in my letter to Assessor McMeily of January 10, A purchases of a planter \$25,000 worth of leaf to-bacco and sells the same through B, a commission merchani, both A and B being required to pay the special tax as dealers in leaf tobacco, whether both A and B would not be also liable to pay the tax of two dollars per thousand on the excess of \$10,00.

In reply, I have to say that the special tax in this case of twenty-tive dollars is a tax on the business, she do to be liable to pay this special tax of twenty-five dollars. The two dollars additional for every thousand dollars in excess of two dollars additional for every thousand dollars in excess of two thousand is a tax imposed upon the amount of business determined by the saies in excess of a given amount, rather than a tax on the business as such. If is expressly provided in paragraph number two of the seventy-ninth section of the act of June 2, 1864, as amended, that in estimating ine amount of eales for the purposes of said section any saies made by or through another wholesale dealer on commission shall not be again estimated and included as soid by the party for whom the sale was made. The exident linear and scope of this proviso was to limit the liability to a single assessment when only one sale was effected, and that sale was made by another person that the owner of the goods.

The set of July 20, 1888, does not repeal the proviso to was to timit the effected, and that sale was made by another person that the owner of the goods.

effected, and that sale was made by anomal owner of the goods.

The act of July 20, 1868, does not repeal the proviso to paragraph two, section seventy-nine of the act of June 20, 1864, before quoted; neither is that proviso inconsistent with any of the provisions of section fify-nine of the act of July 30, 1888. Dealers in leaf toloacoo were, prior to the passage of the last named act, assessed as wholesals dealers, sage of the last named act, assessed as wholesale dealers, and in estimating the amount of their sales were not required to include the sales made for them on commission. While therefore, I hold that any person who engaged in the business of buying and selling leaf tobacco, though his sales are almade through an agest, factor or commission merchant, it liablit to the special tax of twenty-five dollars, I do not gard him as liable to pay the tax of two dollars on excess of sales above \$10,000 when such agent, factor or commission merchant has made return of the same and paid the tax.

The customs receipts for the week ending February 5 are as follows:-

At New York.
At Philadelphia.
At Baltimere.
At San Francisco for the week ending Jan. 22
At New Orleans for the week ending Jan. 31

city and both had interviews with the President this morning. General Sheridan was accompanied by General Forsyth. Brigadier General A. H. Terry, commanding the Department of the South, has arrived here from

Personal.

Generals Sheridan and Terry have arrived in this

Mississippi, reached here this morning, on a brief leave of absence. Brevet Brigadier General J. A Potter, major and

quartermaster, is in the city, under orders not to exceed ten days. Captain Commerall, commanding the Monarch has acknowledged the receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, and expressed his regret that his orders to return to Europe will prevent his ac

ceptance of the Secretary's invitation to visit An

napolis with his ship.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1870. COLLEGES. Mr. Schurz, (rep.) of Mo., introduced a joint reso

lution concerning colleges for the promotion of agri-culture and the mechanic arts. It provides that no State that has not received its proportion of the grant of land donated by the United States for agricultural and mechanical colleges shall in future receive such lands, unless the colleges to be established shall provide tacilities for instruction for all, without regard to race or color. Referred to the Committee on Education. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendments, a builto reorganize the marine hospital service. It provides for the collection from masters and owners of two cents per day for each seaman on vessels of the United States arriving from a foreign port, or on registered, enrolled or licensed vessels in the coasting trade, who shall have been employed on such vess els since they were last entered at any on such vess ess since they were last entered at any United States port. All moneys so collected shall be paid into the Treasury without reduction and be credited to the Marine Hospital fund. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint a supervising surgeon of the Marine Hospital service to have general control of the disbursement fund at a salary of \$2,000 per annum and traveling expenses.

paying the employes of the bureaus for which it cas appropriated. Agreed to.
The bil was thou passed.
The Missis-IPPI DLL.
On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of ill., the

Mississippi bit was taken up.

The question was stated by the Chair to be upon the camendment of the committee to surke from the bit, the preamble and all conditions, waving the sim, we proposition to admit the State to representations. ing for a Pension.

John Kitts, a veteran, who served in the war of

bit. The presentie and all conditions, waving the sim, 'le proposition to admix the State to representation.

Mr. 'lumbull,' chairman of the Judiciary Committee, 'rom which the bill was reported, madya statement explanatory of the present condition of affairs in Mississippi, stating that of the four present property of the constitution submitted to the people by she state Convention three had been rejected by the voters of that State, the constitution in the main bein,' adopted by an almost unanimous vote. He said the Mississippi bill which passed the House was an exact copy of the bill admitting virginia, which contained various conditions; but the Judiciary Committee Sow, as in a former case, were opposed to an imposition of conditions. They oclieved that our Union could not long exist as a confederation of unequal states, and therefore the committee proposed, massimen as official notification had been received of the ratification of the fourteenth and different amendments to the constitution, to declare the state entitled to a representation.

Mr. Edminns, (rep.) of Vt., said that the same guarantees of republican liberty and social progress should be misisted upon in the case of the other rebellious states. The States had cost the nation innumerable lives and a great waste of blood and treasure, and Congress was endeavoring to restore order and secure equal security and privileges to the rebes as well as the Union men and all others. He insisted upon the right and daty of Congress to enforce its pulcy.

Mr. Stewart, (rep.) of Nev., made an argument in favor of the prompt and unconditional representation of the State in Congress. He then proceeded to correct.

and the prompt and unconditional representation of the State in Congress. He then proceeded to correct what he said was a misrepresentation of fact made by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Summer during the debate on the Virginia bill. He said that it is not controversy with the Senator from libinois (Ar. Frumbull) Mr. Summer had assumed to oc the author of the provision in the Reconstruction act of 1.67, conierring suffrage upon the colored rate of the saturation, Ar. Stewart claimed, was included the saturation of the process of the process of the process of the process of the originated in the House the provision perered to riginated in the House the provision perered to originated in the House the provision perered to originated in the House the provision perered to originated in the House the provision perered to reginated to have proposed the massure for the first time before a committee of the sance. He noticed the Senator was preparing to the attempt to appropriate to himself the credit belonging to another would include some satisfactory leason for his faiture or refusal to vote for the bill submitting the literature of the sattern to the States.

Mr. SUMNER orwarded to the clerk and had read a portion of the seed complained of by the Senator from Newada (Steward), and claimed that his assertion had been simply that upon his own motion the provision referred to had been matured. He denied that his claim was as to its mere origin, but that a related to the matarity of the measure. He referred at length to various measures of the reconstruction legislation which he had introduced and advocated at various times, all having for their object the extablishment and enforcement of the principle of equal and impartial soffrage. He also read from numerous letters written and reconstruction policy and insuring the enfranchisement of the colored race of the South as the only means of future transplants of the south as the only means of future transplants and insuring the enfranchisement of the chart of the sout

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1870.

POREIGN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES. Mr. Roors, (rep.) of Ark., introduced a bill to encourage the establishment of a mail steamship line to India and China and to promote immigration rom Europe to the Southern States. Referred.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN BRITISH PRISONS. The resolution reported some time since from the Committee on Foreign Affairs calling on the President for information concerning the imprisonment of American citizens in England for political offences was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Wood. Haight, Schumaker and Wilkinson, each of the speakers taking strong ground against the British government. REFUNDING MONEYS ADVANCED FOR NATIONAL DE-

REFUNDING MONEYS ADVANCED FOR NATIONAL DE-FENGE.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Appropria-tions to report an appropriation to refund to the city of New York moneys disbursed in 1sel under the direction of the Union Defence Committee, amounting to nearly \$1,000,000.

Mr. Cullon, (rep.) of hil., objected, anless a simi-lar proposition for Illinois was coupled with it.

HONORING A VITERAN.

Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., moved that the privi-leges of the floor for the day be given to Mr. John Kitts, the gentleman standing by his side, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1762, was a soldier of the Revolution, withessel the surrender of Commailis at Yorktown and had also served in the war of 1812.

The motion was agreed to unanimously, and the old gentleman was soon surrounced by the members, with whom he chatted in a lively and intellment unancer, showing but slight indications of his ex-treme age.

manner, showing but slight indications of his extreme age.

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass, offered a resolution onling on the Secretary of State for information as to way the Spanish government had not paid in coin, according to the treaty of 1814 the interest on the claims of American citizens in Paris, and why any portion thereof had been paid to the creditors in legal tender notes, &c. Adopted.

The House then, at fairty minutes past one, went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cessna in the chair, on

Chair, on THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION SILL.

The amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Negley, (rep.) of Pa., in reference to the Capitol police keeping up their present number and pay, gave rise to considerable discussion, and was finally rejected.

Mr. Burlen, of Mass., inoved to amend the proposition giving \$1,000,000 for pay and imiteage of members by making the amount \$1,000,000 for pay of members, and striking out altogether the mileage clause.

The amendment was discussed by Messrs. Fitch

of members, and striking out altogether the mileage clause.

The amendment was discussed by Mesars, Fitch, Ingersoil, Lafin, Farnsworth and Cox, Mr., Fitch observing that Representatives, like himself, from the Pacific coast were deprived of the opportuency enjoyed by Eastern members of going home occasionally to practise their profession and carning large lees thereby.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., said he looked upon this as a covert attack on the gentleman from Missaschasetts (Mr. Butler), who always took pay for his services in gold. (Laughter.) This was the largest debate on a small matter that he (Mr. Cox) had ever heard. Gentlemen were undertaking to run the machine of economy by saving cantile ends and, cheese parings. It had been intimated by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) ran away from Congress for the purpose of making money in his profession, but he (Mr. Cox) could cefend the member from Massachusetts; he never ran away, he would not run away as a statesman. He was always here when there was trouble, (Laughter.) He believed that the amendance was made in perfect good faith. That gentleman loved the people, and would not take mileage either in currency or gold. He (Mr. Cox) would detend the honorable member from Massachusetts against the insidious assault made on him by the gentleman from Himosa (Mr. Farmsworth). What did that gentleman monthly that the democratic partly represented in an histolic way by himself, could defend its old anather than the party by standing by the Southern wing of it in these perilous there than the party by standing by the southern wing of it in these perilous carser, commencing at Daten Gao Gaaal, and running all the way down through every ide, connected with his name, it was the gentleman from Massachusetts. (Laughter.) If there was one gentleman whom he loved to descad more than another, not only in his mintary career, but in his economical carser, commencing at Daten Gao Gaaal, and running all the way down through every ide, connected with his name, it was many deficiency elid.

Mr. Morridia, (rep.) of Me., being awarded the floor, called up the bill making appropriations to supply dedicences in the appropriations to the naval service for the present fiscal year. He explained that the bill was intended to enable the Navy Department to meet the exigencies of the public service, and that the amount appropriated had been reduced to the lowest figure consistent with the interests of the government.

In Cradin, (rep.) of N. H., submitted an amount in the restrict the expenditures of the monoy to previding materials for carrying on the work and

mileage. He regretted the fact of his ability to ears a metang to help himself should be used as an arguneth why anything should be pad to sim more than to those who had not any ability to ears among to take, care of themselves. (Laughner). He was glast that in this great matter of economy there could be yo argument against it. Chaughner). He was glast that in this great matter of economy there could be yo argument against it. The product the could be yo argument against it. The product which nobody dared speak out loud; and as to the member, thom they had be answered by every poy, on the street (waving his hand in a disdainful manner, which product down uptour out in the product me."

Mr. tox gotthe floor to re'lly. He had undertaken in a quiet way to defend the distinguished soldier from Massachusstis, and his roward was a sort of street negro unistref remark. Why had he not answered the intimation made by genticusy on his own since? Everybody on both sides of the House knew, and the country knew, that the gentleman was considered a bad man.

Mr. Cake, (rep.) of Pa. (interrupting)—Mr. Cox, wait a moment. I tried to do what his own releaded asced not to. I delended the member from Massachusstis because the attacks were not made directly.

Mr. Hoas, (rep.) of Mass., made the point that Mr. Cox—I called the member's colleague a bad man; everybody knows it.

The CHAIRMAN (interrupting)—The gentierman's time is expired, otherwise the Chair would sustain the point of order.

Mr. Sysymson, (rep.) ef Ohio, obtained the door, if the point of order.

Mr. Sysymson, (rep.) ef Ohio, obtained the door, if the point of order.

The gentieman makes as attack upon me and then hid shift the point of order.

The discussion went on for a considerable time and was a transfer of the discussion was proposition to abolise mineral, calls to order.) That's all.

Mr. Sysymson, (rep.) ef Ohio, obtained the door on the reformation or abolition of laileage.

The discussion went on first countiers be the foot in this gentleman's time. Consi

The CHAIRMAN—The gentleman's time is expired.
Mr. Cox—Why did you (Mr. Dawes) not call your
colleague to order when he made his irrelevant remarks? At the close of the discussion, which at times was quite exciting and amusing, the question was taken on Mr. Butier's amendment, and it was rejected.

Various other items in the bill, about clerks to committees, &c., gave rise to discussion. "maily, at half-past four o'clock, the Committee rose and the House addourned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor Genry's Veto of the Metropolitan Police Bill-The Case of Dr. Schoeppe. HARRISBURG, Peb. 10, 1870.

Governor Geary, In his veto of the Metropolitan Police bill, says:—To recognize the right of the Legislature to legislate specially for one city is to acknowledge that they have a similar power over every other city, village and borough within the State, and that by the same reason Congress possesses like power to legislate for different States and make a grand Metropolitan Police bill, and secure the executive, legislative and judicial power to a few persons and exclude the masses of the people. So he was unprepared to sanction any such mischievous legislation, so anti-republican in its character and calculated to destroy the dearest privileges of the people. It is anti-republican in form and not democratic in principle for the State to perpetuate its power by the passage of unequal and unjust laws towards the mittority. For these and other reasons we cannot approve the bill nor do anything to take from the people any portion of their inherent rights. The election of every local officer with executive dunes should be submitted to a popular vote, and there is no reason why Panadeipnia should be deprived of the sight of choosing by her own vote those who should constitute commissioners of the police as well as those who shall be mayors, councilmen and members of the Legislature.

It is reported that Governor Geary has refused to approve the bill passed last week directing the Superior Court to review the evidence and decide capital cases on their merits. It was passed to cover the case of Dr. Schoeppe, now under sentence of death in Carlisie. The Chief Justice had heard the case was argued before the Supreme Court yesterday. The bill is a general one and provides in the first section that a writ of gerror, in capital cases shall be allowed as a matter of 1991.

arst section that a writ of error in capital cases shall be allowed as a matter of right. The second section requires the Supreme Court to review all such cases on its merits. While tayorable to the first section the Governor will veto the bill, because of his objections to the second section. Much evidence has been presented to the tovernor in the case of Dr. Schoeppe, and it is generally conceded that if the Supreme Court shall decide that there is no error in the record he will not be theilined to extend elemency to the prisoner. The record as it now stands what the executive is most damaging to Dr. Schoeppe.

THE RAT PIT SANCTUARY.

The usual daily services were held yesterday in the lately consecrated barroom of Kit Burn in Water street. The attendance was sufficiently large to fill the apartment, but it was noticed that none of the class of unfortunates for whose benefit the rois sion was established were present. The "exercises" were the same as on the preceding days, out were were the same as on the preceding days, but were marked by extraordinary fervor of interance on the part of those more conspicuously engaged in taem, and wild and sometimes ridiculous declarmation. A number of street boys, attracted to the place by the dreary and megacionously singing, amused themselves by making faces at the devoit within, but otherwise the congregation was not disturbed. Several gentlemen who are to be found, whenever and wherever there is a chance of their obscure games being mentioned in the newspapers were quite conspicuous, but much the way. The Rev. Mr. Holmes opened with praver. "Father" Giceson, of Brooklyn, fervently responded, and when his turn came delivered himself in remarks to the Ainghly much more sensible and tess stuffifying than the wild harangues of the other entinshasis who followed min in the exercises of the hour.

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